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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/516,794	08/12/2005	Aloys Wobben	970054.479USPC	7319
SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC 701 FIFTH AVE			EXAMINER	
			BOATENG, ALEXIS ASIEDUA	
SUITE 5400 SEATTLE, WA 98104			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
,			2838	
•		•		
		•	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/16/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/516,794	WOBBEN, ALOYS
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	ALEXIS BOATENG	2838
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet wi	th the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNIC 36(a). In no event, however, may a re- will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON , cause the application to become AB	CATION. eply be timely filed THS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/03 This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This Since this application is in condition for alloware closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final.	
Disposition of Claims		
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on <u>03 December 2004</u> is/a Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 11.	re: a) \boxtimes accepted or b) \square drawing(s) be held in abeyan tion is required if the drawing(ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). (s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list 	s have been received. s have been received in A rity documents have been u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	pplication No received in this National Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		iummary (PTO-413)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>5/28/03</u>. 		s)/Mail Date Iformal Patent Application

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1–4, 7, 8, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneider (GB 2,325,799).

Regarding claims 1 and 15, Schneider discloses wherein an apparatus for transporting electrical energy characterized by a storage device which is formed from a plurality of storage elements (figure 1 item 2) and which is arranged as a payload on and/or in a vehicle (pg 2 line 7), wherein in the delivery of the electrical energy the storage device remains on and/or in the vehicle and the vehicle has a connection for transmitting the stored electrical energy upon discharge (pg 2 lines 20 - 22).

Regarding claim 2, Schneider discloses wherein accumulators and/or capacitors as the storage elements (figure 1 item 2).

Regarding claim 3, Schneider discloses wherein the storage elements which are mechanically and/or electrically combined to form storage device groups.

Schneider discloses the invention as claimed, but does not disclose wherein

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there are groups of storage elements. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to add duplicate storage batteries to the system so to provide additional power to other devices, since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. *St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co.*, 193 USPQ 8.

Regarding claim 4, Schneider discloses wherein a vehicle drive which is operable with the stored energy (page 4 lines 4 - 13).

Regarding claim 7, Schneider discloses wherein at least one electrical collective connection for a plurality of storage elements and/ storage device groups (figure 1 item 10).

Regarding claim 8, Schneider discloses wherein at least one opening in each storage element for introducing or draining off fluid (pages 4 line 25 - page 5 line 13).

3. Claims 5–7, 9, 10, 16–18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneider (GB 2,325,799) in view of Pintz (U.S. 6,384,569).

Regarding claim 5, Schneider does not disclose the invention as claimed. Pintz discloses in figure 1 wherein fixed stations, item 2 are used for charging up and discharging the storage device and/or for converting the electrical energy. At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Schneider system with the Pintz system so that it is easy to charge and discharge the electrical energy in the system.

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Regarding claims 6 and 7, Schneider does not disclose the invention as claimed. Pintz discloses in column 4 lines 17 – 35 wherein stations are for intermediate storage of the electrical energy. At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Schneider system with the Pintz system so that electrical energy may be used for future purposes.

Regarding claims 9 and 10, Schneider does not disclose the invention as claimed. Pintz discloses in column 4 lines 17 – 58 wherein collecting conduits connect the openings of the storage elements. At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Schneider reference with the Pintz reference so that it is easy to charge and discharge the electrical energy in the system.

Regarding claims 16–18, Schneider does not disclose the invention as claimed. Pintz discloses in column 4 lines 17 – 64 wherein after charging of the electrical energy into the storage device to the destination a fluid contained n the storage device is removed and that after transport of the storage device to the destination but prior to removal of the electrical energy fluid is introduced into the storage device. At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Schneider system with the Pintz system to provide optimum charging.

4. Claims 11–14 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneider (GB 2,325,799) in view of Okada (U.S. 5,960,898).

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Regarding claims 11–14, and 19, Schneider does not disclose the invention as claimed. Okada discloses wherein a device for monitoring individual storage elements and/or controlling charging/discharging operation and or for supplying remaining fluid (figure 1 item 21). At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Schneider reference with the Okada reference so that the charge and discharging cycles are properly monitored so that the system is not damaged.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ALEXIS BOATENG whose telephone number is (571)272-5979. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am - 6:00 pm, Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ullah Akm can be reached on (571) 272-2361. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AB

/Bao Q. Vu/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2838

February 4, 2008